Identifying, mapping and protecting habitat in the Gulf of Maine watershed

Gulf of Maine Coastal Program

The Gulf of Maine watershed, situated in the northeast corner of the United States and the southeast corner of Canada, includes more than 43,000 square miles of land in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The watershed includes the biologically productive Gulf of Maine as well as coastal habitats (salt marshes, mudflats, sandy beaches, intertidal zone, and islands) and inland waterways, wetlands, woodlands, and grasslands. The Gulf of Maine watershed provides productive nurseries for many marine fish, riverine pathways for historically abundant populations of anadromous fish, important habitat for breeding, migratory and wintering waterbirds and neotropical migrants, and vital habitat for nationally threatened and endangered species. Many who live in the Gulf of Maine watershed appreciate its biological wealth. However, habitat loss and degradation from sprawling development, wetland and associated upland loss, overharvesting, oil spills, pollution, and other cumulative effects of development threaten the ecological integrity of the watershed.

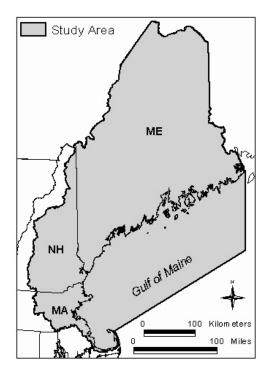
In order to protect fish and wildlife habitat for endangered, threatened or declining species in the region, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Gulf of Maine Program, in coordination with the Gulf of Maine Rivers Ecoteam, identified, mapped and ranked important fish and wildlife habitat for priority species throughout the Gulf of Maine watershed. USFWS biologists have selected 91 species that regularly inhabit the Gulf of Maine watershed that meet the following criteria:

- federally endangered, threatened and candidate species,
- migratory birds, anadromous and estuarine fish that are declining nationwide,
- migratory birds, anadromous and estuarine fish that are threatened or endangered in two of the three states in the Gulf of Maine watershed, and
- other birds that have been identified as species of concern by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, the Colonial Waterbird Plan and Partners in Flight.

Note: All species included in this analysis are listed on the reverse side.

Biologists determined habitat values for all species -- from actual sightings, or by developing habitat suitability models reflecting the environmental requirements for each species. Once habitat maps were completed for each species, biologists combined all of the maps to create a composite map identifying priority grassland, forest, freshwater wetland and estuarine habitat. In addition, individual parcels of land can be analyzed to identify the predicted habitat values for all 91 species on that parcel. All of this information is available to help conservationists and town planners focus habitat protection efforts in areas of greatest biological value. Results of this analysis have been used to help implement on-the-ground conservation initiatives, including:

- "Beginning with Habitat," an initiative that identifies and prioritizes high value habitat identified by our USFWS office, Maine Natural Areas Program and Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife in order to support pro-active protection and planning efforts conducted by state and federal agencies, town officials, non-governmental conservation partners and willing landowners,
- identification and prioritization of land with important habitat values in order to catalyze and support proposals for habitat protection through federal and state grant programs (including North American Wetlands Conservation Act grants, Coastal Wetland Grants, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grants, Land for Maine's Future Program),
- educational/outreach activities with conservation partners, teachers and the media,
- comprehensive planning and management activities on national wildlife refuges,
- permit and license review by town, state and federal agencies, and
- contaminants and oil spill damage assessment and mitigation.



For further information, please contact:

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Gulf of Maine watershed priority species list

Birds (75 species):

American black duck American oystercatcher American woodcock

Arctic tern
Bald eagle
Baltimore oriole
Bay-breasted warbler
Bicknell's thrush
Black scoter
Black tern

Black-bellied plover Blackburnian warbler Blackpoll warbler

Black-throated blue warbler Blue-winged warbler Buff-breasted sandpiper

Canada warbler Cape May warbler Chestnut-sided warbler

Common loon Common snipe Common tern Eastern meadowlark Field sparrow

Golden-winged warbler Grasshopper sparrow Hudsonian godwit

Killdeer

Least sandpiper Least tern Little blue heron Little gull

Louisiana waterthrush

Marsh wren

Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow

Northern flicker

Northern goshawk Northern harrier Olive-sided flycatcher

Osprey

Peregrine falcon
Pied-billed grebe
Piping plover
Prairie warbler
Purple sandpiper

Razorbill Red crossbill

Red-headed woodpecker

Red knot

Red-shouldered hawk

Roseate tern Ruddy turnstone

Saltmarsh sharp-tailed sparrow

Sanderling

Scaup (greater and lesser)

Seaside sparrow Sedge wren

Semipalmated sandpiper Short-billed dowitcher Short-eared owl

Snowy egret
Solitary sandpiper
Spruce grouse
Surf scoter
Tricolored heron
Upland sandpiper

Veery Whimbrel Whip-poor-will White-winged scoter

Wood duck Wood thrush Yellow rail

Fish (9 species):

Alewife American eel American shad Atlantic salmon Atlantic sturgeon Blueback herring Bluefish

Shortnose sturgeon Winter flounder

Plants (4 species):

Eastern prairie fringed orchid Furbish's lousewort Robbins' cinquefoil Small whorled pogonia

Mammal:

Canada lynx

Invertebrate:

Horseshoe crab

Herps:

Plymouth redbelly turtle

